The Pyongyang Times

No. 48 (632) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1976 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Credentials from First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to DPRK

J. Tanko Yusuf, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to our country, on October 24 presented his credentials to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Chon Hui Jong, Director of the Second Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry; and a staff member of the Nigerian embassy in Pyongyang.

After receiving the credentials, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sends Congratulatory Message to Comrade HUA KUO-FENG

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent on October 24 a message of greetings to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng upon his election as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Extending warmest congratulations to him in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and in his own name, he said in the message:

"I am convinced that the fraternal Chinese people, united firm around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by you and upholding the cause left unfinished by Comrade Mao Tsetung, will strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and give full play to the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and thereby achieve still greater success in the struggle to build their country into a powerful socialist state, liberate Taiwan and unify the whole of China.

The friendship between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China is a militant friendship between the class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and an everlasting friendship sealed in blood through a protracted struggle against imperialism.

Believing that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, too, in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, I sincerely wish you new success in your responsible work."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to the International Emergency Meeting for Solidarity with the South African People. The message reads:

To International Emergency Meeting for Solidarity with South African People

Addis Ababa

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, send warm congratulations and fervent greetings to the delegates of various countries participating in the International Emergency Meeting for Solidarity with the South African People.

The International Emergency Meeting for Solidarity with the South African People will mark an important occasion in greatly inspiring the South African people in their courageous struggle for freedom and liberation against racism and apartheid and promoting the common struggle of the African people for the complete liberation and unity of the continent.

The Korean people always express positive support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the southern African people for freedom and liberation against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

I wholeheartedly wish the International Emergency Meeting for Solidarity good success.

KIM IL SUNG
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, October 30, 1976

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, cabled the Party and government leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings which came on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

His replies were sent to:

Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; **Gnassingbe Eyadema**, President of the Republic of Togo; **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the Republic of Benin; **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; **Chaudhri Fazal Elahi**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, Prime Minister of the IRP; **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Moussa Traore**, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Premier of the Government of the Republic of Mali; **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal; **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Anthony Joseph Mamo**, President of the Republic of Malta; **Manuel Pinto da Costa**, General Secretary of the Movement for Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of STP; **Teferi Benti**, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Prime Minister of Socialist Ethiopia; **Samora Moises Machel**, President of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; **Santiago Carrillo**, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress and President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Burundi; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; **Luis Cabral**, President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Arab Republic of Yemen; **Agostinho Neto**, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and President of the People's Republic of Angola; **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahindjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; **Felix Molloum Ngakoutu Bey-Ndi**, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Chad and Head of State; **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**, President of the Republic of India; **Yasser Arafat**, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and General Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces; **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Emir of the State of Kuwait; **El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; **Aristides Pereira**, President of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands; **Mohamed Abdel Aziz**, General Secretary of the Polisario Front; **U Ne Win**, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; **Jorge Rafael Videla**, President of the Republic of Argentina; **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Shahanshah of Iran; **Idi Amin Dada**, Life President of the Republic of Uganda; **Mohammed Daud**, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan; **Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim**, King of Malaysia; **Rudolf Kirchschlaeger**, President of the Republic of Austria; **Urho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland; **Olav the Fifth**, King of the Kingdom of Norway; **Alvaro Cunhal**, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party; **Jorgedel Parado**, General Secretary of the CC of the Peruvian Communist Party, and **Raul Acosta**, Vice-General Secretary and Chief of the International Relations; **Lars Werner**, Chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden; **Kristjan Eldjarn**, President of the Republic of Iceland; **Carl Gustaf**, King of the Kingdom of Sweden; **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; **Jomo Kenyatta**, President of the Republic of Kenya; **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; **Moammar Al-Gaddafy**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Arab Republic; **Geronimo Arnedo Alvarez**, General Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Argentina; **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia; **C.A. Kamara-Taylor**, Secretary-General of the People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone; **Abu Sadat Mohammed Sayem**, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; **Bhumibol Adulyadej**, King of the Kingdom of Thailand; **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; **Basos Risarides**, Chairman of the CC of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; **Margrethe the Second**, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark; **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; **Benjamin Henry Sheares**, President of the Republic of Singapore; **Carlos Altamirano Orrego**, General Secretary of the CC of the Socialist Party of Chile; **Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga**, President of the Republic of Zaire; and **Dawda Kairaba Jawara**, President of the Republic of the Gambia.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the victorious October 21 Revolution in Somali.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to Comrade **Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham**, Prime Minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, that extended his thanks for the latter's message of condolence which came in connection with the death of the Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and his party in an unexpected air accident and that expressed his deep sympathy and condolences over the death of the Guyanese friends in this accident.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea from **Hafez Al Assad**, General Secretary of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and President of the Republic of Guinea; **Eduard Hafner**, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organization; **Abdul Fatah Ismail**, General Secretary of the CC of the National Front-Unified Political Organization of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and **C.A. Kamara-Taylor**, Secretary-General of the People's Congress Party of Sierra Leone.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his birth.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Immortal Classic Works Published in Foreign Countries

Immortal classic works of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are being brought out in succession in many countries.

According to reports, his celebrated works were published in book form — **"On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea"** in Madagascar and Panama, **"Talk with the Managing Editor of the Japanese Politico-Theoretical Magazine 'Sekai'"** in Finland and Pakistan, **"On Some Problems of Our Party's Juche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies"** in Madagascar and **"On the Thorough Implementation of the Principles of Socialist Pedagogy in Education"** in Nepal and **"New Year Address"** (1976) in Finland.

Every pamphlet was accompanied by an inset august picture of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Support-Korea's Reunification Body Formed in Rwanda

A meeting was held in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda, on October 14 to inaugurate the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification according to a report.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal.

Present at the meeting were members of the said Committee, who were appointed by the Rwandan President, and officials of the Presidential Office, the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and journalists.

Invited to the meeting was the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the DPRK embassy in Kigali.

The meeting was addressed by Njabahimana Christof, Chairman of the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and Political Adviser of the Central Committee of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development, and by the DPRK Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

In his speech Njabahimana Christof said: Today representatives of various circles of Rwanda have gathered for a meeting to inaugurate the Rwandan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in order to actively support and encourage the just cause of the Korean people to force foreign troops out of south Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference. He emphasized that the Committee would carry on in Rwanda an extensive solidarity movement to actively support and encourage the Korean people in their efforts for national reunification.

(KCNA)

A collection containing the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic works was printed in Canada

Working People Throughout Country All Out to Implement Five-Point Policy of Nature Remaking Advanced by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

In this country, Chollima Korea, a vigorous campaign is now going on to attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain ahead of schedule by successfully implementing the grand plan for nature remaking worked out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Througout the country meetings were held to carry through the five-point policy of nature remaking advanced by the great leader, at which our working people evinced their determination to turn out as one in this honourable and fruitful work and display all wisdoms.

At the recent 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a grand plan for bringing about a signal turn in the country's nature remaking to put our agriculture on a higher scientific and technical basis and effect a new upswing on the agricultural front.

The response was immediate and there followed meetings in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and provincial seats, factories and enterprises, on cooperative farms and in all other parts of the country.

The assembled working people were unanimous in saying that they would launch out on a nationwide drive to implement the five-point policy, in hearty response to the decision of the October 1976 Plenary Meeting. In their speeches they noted that they would work with the same intensity displayed in those days when the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people, upholding the decision of the historic September 1958 Plenary Meeting, turned out as one in a great campaign to expand the area under irrigation by one million *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is equivalent to approximately one hectare), demonstrating the inexhaustible strength and creative ingenuity of our people to the whole world.

More than 50,000 working people in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, had a meeting at the Kim Il Sung Square on October 22 and resolved to take the lead in the nationwide drive.

They expressed their determination to irrigate 10,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields, convert 250 *chongbo* of sloping plots into terraced ones, reclaim 2,100 *chongbo* of land, build four reservoirs and undertake 70 kilometre-long embankment projects till next spring.

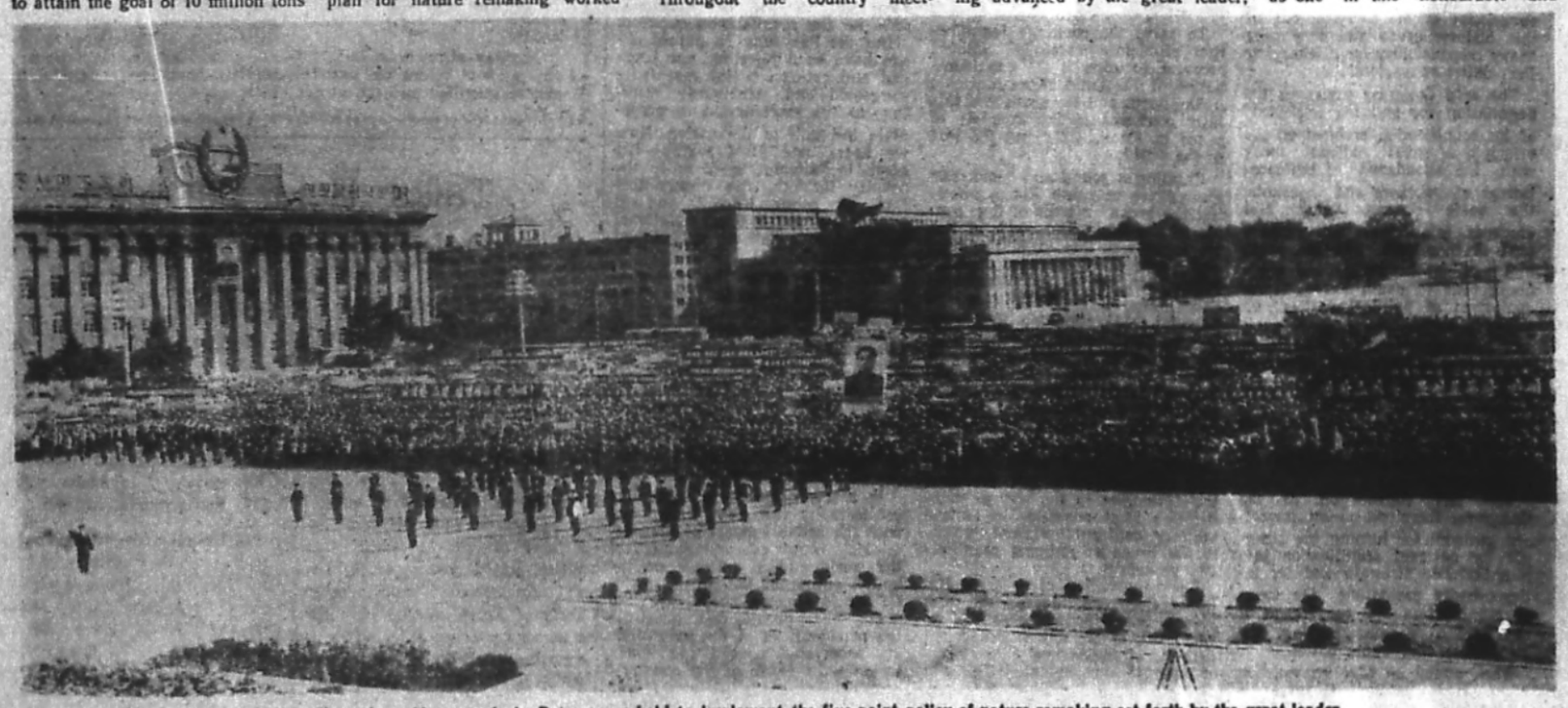
The working people in Kanggye were also determined to create 1,200 *chongbo* of terraced fields by the end of November, water 5,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields by the end of next March and introduce signal innovations in farming in mountainous areas.

In the meantime a youth shock brigade was formed to undertake the irrigation project of non-paddy fields in the Kindung Plain, Hwangju, North Hwanghae Province. In a meeting its members pledged that they would work feats in labour in the drive to implement the five-point policy of nature remaking and thus justify the honour of being bodyguard and shock force infinitely faithful to the Party.

Recently workers of the Combined Pyongyang Textile Mill gathered for a meeting at which they decided to undertake a bold project of irrigating non-paddy fields and building terraced fields, over 100 *chongbo* put together, within 2 to 3 years while keeping textile production on a steady rise.

These ambitious plans are an apt expression of our working people to demonstrate once again their revolutionary stamina in a gigantic nature-remaking project for the happiness of all generations to come, upholding the lofty intention of the fatherly leader.

Li Gang Chol



A mass meeting of working people in Pyongyang held to implement the five-point policy of nature-remaking set forth by the great leader

Immortal Traces

Bringing a New World Where People Are Master

In summer 1933, Ssushuiping village in the Chiayehho district of the guerrilla base near Tumangang River was gripped by boundless emotion and excitement.

A significant meeting to elect delegates to the district committee of the people's revolutionary government was scheduled to be held, honoured with the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

The joy of the people in the guerrilla base was immeasurably great because they would elect genuine delegates of the people for themselves for the first time.

Explaining in easy-to-understand terms the character and duty of the people's revolutionary government, the great leader said in words to this effect:

The Government we are about to set up is not ruled by a king, nor does it represent the interests of the landlords, capitalists or other individuals. On the contrary, it is the government of our people for winning freedom and independence and ensuring them their rights and happiness. This government gives peasants land and women rights equal to men and enables everyone to receive education and to work and live in happiness.

To win back our fatherland and live in happiness, we must first fight the Japanese scoundrels to the very end. Only by doing this will happiness be permanently ours. The guerrillas must work for the people, and the people must help the guerrillas. If those who have money give their money and those who have knowledge give their knowledge, and if hundreds of people unite with one mind and will and fight to the end, the revolution will be victorious.

The great leader's teaching gave the people in the guerrilla bases a correct understanding of the people's government and enabled them to actively participate in the work to establish it.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader the people's revolutionary government, genuine people's power, was established in succession in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas along the Tumangang River. In all the guerrilla bases district committees of the people's revolutionary government were formed and under them village committees and in the district committees there were department of land, department of military affairs, department of economy, department of provisions, department of education, department of communication, department of medical treatment and so forth.

The people's revolutionary government established by the great leader in the guerrilla bases-liberated areas based itself on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relied on the united front of all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalistic strata. It was a most revolutionary and popular government which could firmly defend the interests of the working people and realize social emancipation of the workers, peasants and other broad sections of the popular masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung making a speech before the people in the guerilla base

The great leader took measures to see that the people's revolutionary government effected democratic reforms to translate into reality the long-cherished desire of our people immediately after its establishment.

The great leader paid deep attention to ensuring complete political freedom and rights for the people in the guerrilla bases and saw to it that the people's revolutionary government granted all citizens over 15 years of age the rights to elect and to be elected, proclaimed equality of the sexes and guaranteed women equal rights with men in all spheres of social, economic and cultural life. He made certain that it exercised strict dictatorship over the handful of reactionary landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese lackeys and traitors to the nation.

In accordance with the agrarian reform policy set forth by the great leader, the people's revolutionary government confiscated without compensation the land of the Japanese imperialists and traitorous pro-Japanese landlords and distributed it free to peasants who had no or little land.

The happiness of the peasants whose lifelong desire was accomplished thanks to the great leader's favour knew no bounds.

The great leader not only satisfied their age-old thirst for land but also made sure that the people's revolutionary government confiscated major industries owned by the Japanese imperialists and traitors to the nation and made them people's property and proclaimed an eight-hour day and a minimum wage for the workers, abolition of miscellaneous levies and taxes, annulment of all the claims, deliverance of the unemployed and sufferers, the system of free medical treatment, the system of free compulsory education and so on.

The revolutionary ardour and spirit of the people in the guerrilla bases were sky-high, for they seized power for the first time in their life and enjoyed genuine democratic rights and freedom under the warm care of the great leader.

In the crucible of successive fierce battles to smash the oncoming enemy troops, arsenals, sewing stations, schools and hospitals were set up and farm work to prepare provisions and the work for distribution and supply of materials went on vigorously in the guerrilla bases.

Revolutionary publications were issued and diverse artistic activities were briskly conducted to educate the popular masses and revolutionary songs constantly sounded.

Struck with wonder at the revolutionary and optimistic struggle of the people in the guerrilla bases or liberated areas, the enemy had this to say:

"...Judging comprehensively from the information of secret agents and other materials, it seemed that they have very good cultural establishments and in some areas people live in decent conditions. There are schools in guerrilla bases, where foodball games are played. It is also said that rice-cleaning machines were installed to pound a lot of rice... And the guerrilla bases have several dramatic groups composed of amateurs, not professionals, which travel to present dramatic sketches on memorial days as were staged in Left-wing theatres before."

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader, the great sun of the nation, the guerrilla bases or liberated areas were vibrant with a new life and full of a new hope and the people lived and fought with fortitude following the road indicated by the great leader.

Li Chang Gyu

Man Is Considered Most Precious in Korea

Fukushima Masao, Professor of Waseda University, Japan

Viewpoint and attitude towards people in new Korea—this stems from the Juche idea and the politics based on it and is a matter worthy of attention in remoulding people along socialist lines. Originally, ancient Korea was under the reign of feudal dynasty, bordering on big countries through a long history, and in modern times colonial slavery was imposed upon her by Japanese imperialism and thus servility and flunkeyist attitude were inevitably generated among the people.

However, new Korea bourgeoned, took shape and developed in the process of the anti-Japanese, anti-feudalistic struggle, though it had been so mercilessly oppressed and economically the road of capitalist development blocked.

In the van of this struggle is the very person, President Kim Il Sung, whom the people of the Republic hold in high esteem as the great leader. The socialist spirit of "One for all and all for one" may be fostered more purely when a country entered the road of socialist revolution straightly from the stage of anti-imperialist, anti-feudalistic struggle, not going through the stage of old bourgeois democracy and bourgeois culture. I thought so and cherished a hope on the future of the Asian, African and Latin American people. That is why I believe that in recent years the ardour for study of the Juche idea has been fired rapidly among the third world people.

Juche is thoroughly established. Man is considered to be the most precious treasure. This idea is manifested in the new Constitution of the Republic adopted at the end of 1972 and prescribed as the line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence. And by this idea and spirit a new type of Korean people was born. The work of bringing up the rising generation, successors to the revolution, has been conducted in all educational establishments ranging from nurseries and kindergartens to colleges and universities.

A new type of man means a person who is firmly convinced of the victory in revolution, equipped with revolutionary optimism and highly proud of revolution, modest and simple. Of course, it cannot be said that all the people are prepared that much. Legacies of old society still persist in the minds of people and as for the methods of work bureaucracy and other vicious tendencies are not eliminated. To eradicate them is the ideological revolution and, accordingly, it is a more protracted and difficult task than economic construction.

It is required to occupy the two fortresses, ideological and material, to put it in Korean way.

As regards the educational system, I inspected educational establishments one by one, from creches to colleges and universities, and was given lectures on the popular education system. So, I have a lot to write about but find it hard to refer to the whole of the educational system, as space is limited. I only want to make special mention of the fact that the education in the Juche idea and the education in the revolutionary traditions are always conducted not only in schools of all levels but in all institutions, factories and state or cooperative farms as well. Exhibition rooms which show materials concerning the childhood of President Kim Il Sung, the period of the anti-Japanese guerilla struggle in the 1930's, the period after the foundation of the Republic and so forth were set up in all organs, and historic materials on the President's on-the-spot guidance in the domains of production, education and public health are constantly reviewed to educate the people. The revolutionary traditions lie embedded in the minds of the people, and now creative development of the traditions has become the motive power of all activities.

This animated social atmosphere, progress of medical science and well-furnished establishments lengthened the average life span of people by 30 years compared with the period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, they say. The words "sixty is youth and ninety is the first step to old age" are now in vogue. People keep preserving cheerfulness and youthful ambition indefinitely.

They are flower-buds who grow up with nothing more to ask for in this world (at the Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Nursery)

Convocation of Great National Congress—Most Rational Way for Solution of Korea's Reunification Problem

To reunify the divided country is the greatest aspiration of our nation and an urgent task whose solution brooks not a moment's delay.

The great leader set forth the policy of convening a Great National Congress with a view to accelerating the country's independent and peaceful reunification, the common task of our nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"To convene a Great National Congress is a most rational way for solving the country's reunification problem independently and peacefully by the united efforts of the whole nation at the present time."

The policy of convening a Great National Congress is a brilliant embodiment of the fundamental demand of the great Juche idea in the solution of the reunification problem. And it is a most prudent save-the-nation measure which enables our people to pave the way of reunification in reliance on their internal forces.

The question of our country's reunification is a matter of putting an end to the territorial partition and national split caused by the US imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale. This historic cause can never be realized only by the efforts of the authorities of the two zones, some factions or specified sections. It is a nationwide undertaking which can be discharged only when all the patriotic forces of different social strata, the forces of national independence, participate in it.

Today not only the people in the northern half of our Republic but also the people of all walks of life in south Korea who are concerned about the destinies of the country and the nation warmly support and welcome the convocation of a Great National Congress, because it constitutes a rational measure in solving the reunification question by pooling the strength of the whole nation. And they hope that it will be opened as early as possible.

As was taught by the great leader, the convocation of the projected Congress is a most justified and rational way for settling the country's reunification problem independently.

The reunification question is an internal affair of the Korean people and a matter belonging to the question of national self-determination. That is why all the intervention of outside forces in Korea's reunification problem cannot be tolerated.

Those who should be charged with the task of achieving reunification are none other than the Korean people. Accordingly, all the Korean people who are responsible for reunification are entitled to participate in the carrying out of this historic cause and they bear heavy responsibility for discharging their duties as masters.

The said Congress envisages the negotiation for and the settlement of the reunification problem on the principle of great national unity with the attendance of representatives of workers and peasants, the basic classes, youth and students, intellectuals and military men in the north and the south and national capitalists and petti-bourgeoisie in south Korea, representatives of political parties and social organizations in both sides and patriotic overseas compatriots and representatives of overseas compatriots' organizations. This enables all our people to fulfil their responsibility and duty as masters who are in charge of the reunification question and as its motive power.

The early convocation of the Congress, therefore, is an important measure for turning the struggle for national reunification into a nationwide struggle and for independently promoting the cause of reunification by the efforts of the Korean people, pooling the strength of the whole nation.

The policy on the convocation of a Great National Congress is also a most rational way of achieving our country's reunification peacefully.

To solve the country's reunification problem peacefully without recourse to arms is the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people in the north and the south and this fully conforms to the interests of peace in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

Creating a sound and democratic atmosphere in south Korea, allowing the broad masses of the people in the north and south of Korea to express their candid opinion and giving them greater opportunities for active participation—these are the prerequisite to the peaceful realization of the cause of national reunification. Only when the broad masses of the people and different political parties and social organizations convene a Great National Congress, frankly and freely exchange their views transcending the differences in ideology, ideal, social system and religious belief and overcome the difficulties in the way of reunification is it possible to remove military confrontation and promote the cause of national reunification peacefully.

The convocation of a Great National Congress, indeed, will provide a basis for restoring the severed ties of the nation and considerably strengthening the forces of national independence. This will also enable our people to carve out the destiny of the nation on their own and in conformity with their own aspiration as masters responsible for the reunification question.

But the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have been rejecting our justified and rational policy repeatedly suggested and stubbornly resorting to the machination to perpetuate the split of the nation. Now we hear these guys saying—The north is "attempting to unify the country through the communization of south Korea" and it intends to use a Great National Congress as a "place for political propaganda".

We must state the obvious—these absurd remarks are aimed to justify their treacherous acts and splitting manoeuvres and slander us.

This fully reveals the treacherous nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who have virtually brought the north-south negotiation to a rupture and who are not interested in the country's peaceful and independent reunification.

In hearty response to the policy set forth by the great leader and with the active support of the peaceloving countries and peoples of the world and in reliance on the united efforts of the broad patriotic forces in the north and the south, our people will frustrate the machinations of the separatists at home and abroad and carry through the cause of the country's reunification.

Choe Si Hwan

The Leader of the People

Giving First Thought to the Good of Old Folks

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed deep love and profound solicitude for the people and children in the guerilla bases, however difficult the circumstances.

In the winter of 1933 the Hsiaowangching guerilla base was in a very difficult condition owing to the "large-scale mopping-up operation" of the Japanese imperialists. At that time the guerillas and people were defending the guerilla base, beating back the oncoming enemy several times a day. They dressed themselves poorly and subsisted on grass roots and tree bark even in the rigours of winter.

One of those days, members of the Children's Corps in the Hsiaowangching guerilla base were supplied with thickly-wadded clothes and comfortable cotton-quilted bedclothes. The gifts were from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He had always been concerned about the living of the Children's Corps members and sent them the gifts—new padded clothes and quilts—though he himself was in unlined clothes in the cold winter.

The Children's Corps members were deeply touched by the great affection and warm care of the fatherly leader. But they felt very sorry at the thought that he was in thin clothes though they were kept warm, dressed in padded clothes.

They gathered and had discussions and decided to prepare a suit of winter clothes and a pair of arctic boots with their utmost sincerity and present them to the fatherly leader.

One day afterwards, they put on a show before the anti-Japanese guerillas and the people in the guerilla base. The respected and beloved leader graced the function with his presence. When the performance was over, they offered him a gift they had prepared sincerely for him.

Considering the deed of the Children's Corps members laudable, the fatherly leader accepted their much appreciated present, with his face beaming with a smile.

The applause of the crowd overwhelmed with joy shook the meeting place.

When the audience calmed down, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in words to this effect:

One of the finest traits of us Korean people is to love the children and respect the old... So, upon receiving this suit, my thought turns first to the old folks who remind me of my grandfather in my native village.

I am still young and must work more than anyone else and get along with the guerillas. How then can I sit warm and comfortable in my seat, wearing this sort of clothes?

How good it will be to give this to an old man, so he may pass the cold winter at ease!

Now I propose that the gift which carries the sincerity of the young children be given to the oldest person in our guerilla base.

The words of the respected and beloved leader caused profound emotion in the hearts of all the audience.

Deeply moved by the lofty virtues and great favour of the fatherly leader who always put the interests of the people above his own, the anti-Japanese guerillas, the people and the Children's Corps members firmly pledged themselves to live and fight as the revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to him.

Talks Held between Delegations of WPK and RNRMD

Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 24 between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

Talks were attended on our side by Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Li Hwa Son, a personage concerned, and on the opposite side by head of the delegation Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development, and members of the delegation Ndekezi Telesphore, Munyangaju Aloys, Sinamenye Ildephonse, Nizeyimana Joseph and Nsengiyumba Anatole.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of their respective activities and exchanged views on further developing the relations between the two Parties and questions of mutual concern.

Talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Splendid Result of Great Juche-based Farming Method

This year we have reaped a rich harvest, an all-time high, since the birth of our Republic. For us it is a great historic victory—we have captured the height of more than 8 million tons in grain production.

Rice, maize, potato, and all other crops proved excellent everywhere in the country, irrespective of in-between and mountainous areas and northern inland plateaus, not to mention flat areas on the east and west coasts. The result: per *chongbo* output in almost all the provinces registered an increase of over 0.7-1 ton in paddy rice, a growth of more than 0.6-1.2 tons in maize crop, on an average.

The cold front seriously affected our country this year. There was a long spell of drought, coupled with unexpected cold and heavy storm and downpour. In such unfavourable weather conditions we gathered in a bumper crop without precedent. This success is accredited entirely to the clear-sighted guidance and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is a triumph of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader and Juche-based farming initiated by him.

Through the publication of the great rural theses the respected and beloved leader brightly lit up the avenue to be followed by our socialist countryside and gave wise guidance so that our farming has been able to progress at a fast pace in whatever natural and climatic conditions, relying on the perfect highly-developed irrigation system and the existing solid material and technical foundations.

Further, he explicitly showed the ways of averting the influence of the cold front successfully by filling the requirement of scientific Juche-based farming, employed necessary material and technical measures and looked to this year's farming operations with scrupulous care, giving on-the-spot guidance to our rural villages on many occasions from early spring.

The great leader who set forth the agriculture-first policy already long ago saw to it that this year too the whole Party, the whole country and the entire nation concentrated on the agricultural production and powerful support was given to the agricultural front in a bigger way than ever before.

Our agricultural working people and all other sections of our people who follow the great leader's guidance with unbounded loyalty sum up with high pride the successes gained in the year's farming under his sagacious leadership and feel fully confident that they will victoriously attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain in the near future by thoroughly carrying into execution the five-point nature-remaking policy proposed by him.

Attaching Primary Importance to Irrigation

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the historic task of irrigation with the main stress on watering of paddy fields was successfully carried out in our country already long ago.

The whole land is now crisscrossed with irrigation channels and one million *chongbo* of vast area is adequately irrigated. Ours has become a country where irrigation is quite highly developed. It has a firm agricultural production base and a perfect irrigation system, not affected at all by any severe drought and big flood.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Irrigation occupies a very important place in the technical revolution in the rural areas.... The introduction of irrigation is a basic guarantee for preventing flood and drought damages, for gathering large, stable harvests in farming and for assuring a steady increase in agricultural production."

Unlike industry, agriculture is largely dependent on natural and geographical conditions, particularly on climate.

In our country where rice farming makes up the greater portion, the introduction of irrigation constitutes a basic guarantee for creating a stable production base unaffected by whatever climatic change and for ensuring the consistent growth of agricultural production.

The respected and beloved leader who pays deep attention to the growth of the country's agricultural production advanced long ago the policy of giving precedence to irrigation in the rural technical revolution and intelligently led the struggle for its implementation.

Since the immediate post-liberation days, the fatherly leader who dedicates his all to the revolutionary cause for the people's happiness made sure that magnificent nature-remaking projects were pushed ahead without delay under any difficult and complex situation to realize the desire of the peasants for water.

One day in September 1953, only two months after the end of the grim war, he personally called agricultural functionaries to his presence. He told them that, as the war was over, the food problem of the people should be solved before anything else and for this the water problem should be resolved. So saying, he asked about the major irrigation projects they had in contemplation then.

A functionary replied that they were going to undertake in the first stage several irrigation projects, while directing main efforts to the Pyongnam Irrigation System, and start in the second stage some other irrigation projects including the irrigation project in Ojidon whose planned area for irrigation was limited and which required huge investments.

The fatherly leader was attentive to what the functionary said. He remained mute for a while, recalling with an aching heart the past life of the peasants in the Ojidon district who had been plagued by the dearth of water for many years.

Presently he said in this vein:

How can we base ourselves only on economic calculation when tackling the job to realize the centuries-old aspiration of the peasants? The long-cherished desire of the peasants for water has to be accomplished in our time. Hence, the Ojidon irrigation project ought not to be undertaken in the second stage.

Reiterating that the Ojidon irrigation project should be carried out in the first stage, he explained in detail the ways of actively pushing forward the preparations for this project. No one could think of stepping up in parallel the large-scale Pyongnam irrigation project and the Ojidon irrigation project requiring stupendous investments at a time when the country's economy was destroyed severely, the people's living was deteriorated extremely and there was a mountain of work to be done and we were short of everything.

One day in February the next year the great leader personally went out to the spot together with the functionaries in the field of irrigation and, going up and down a mountain path, inspected the proposed construction site. And in concrete terms he spoke of the significance and orientation of the project and the ways and means of its undertaking and designated in person the sites for the reservoir and embankment.

The fatherly leader asked whether they still thought that the Ojidon irrigation project was not the one to be commenced in the first stage because of economic disadvantage. Then he again earnestly instructed that they should not calculate the project economically alone but set about it without loss of time in order to emancipate the peasantry from the fetters of nature as early as possible.

To make the fatherly leader's lofty intention a reality, the land-surveying for the Ojidon irrigation project was wound up in a short space of time and, on this basis, blueprints for the project were mapped out at the close of 1956 and the project was started in the following year.

Occupied as he was with his work shouldering himself all the heavy burdens of the country, the fatherly leader found time to visit the construction site of Ojidon in December 1957.

Having heard about the progress of the project from functionaries, the respected and beloved leader said that the area to be brought under irrigation was small as compared with the planned volume of reservoir water and instructed that the project should be sped up in such a way as to supply water to a still broader area.

He made the rounds of the work sites one by one and said that life-giving water should be fed evenly to all paddy and dry fields on the uplands by means of installing water pumps in four to five stages.

In May 1958 and in the year that followed, he again visited the construction site of Ojidon and, speaking highly of the successes scored by the constructors and indicating concrete ways and means of construction work, encouraged the constructors who were up in the nature-remaking project.

The constructors rose up as one out of a sheer desire to remain loyal to the great leader by putting his far-sighted plan into effect in this land as soon as possible. Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and the heroic endeavour of the constructors, the project was completed more than a year ahead of schedule.

Thus there came into being Lake Sohung, a big reservoir called a "sea". Water pumps were set up on all ridges, high and low. Covered with 3,600-ri long waterways, the vast rice and dry fields in the Ojidon district have turned into a fully irrigated area free from drought forever.

This story is not confined to the Ojidon Irrigation System.

All the big and small irrigation facilities set up in our country are associated with the well-advised guidance of the great leader who led the great work of irrigation to a brilliant victory and the warm love of the fatherly leader who always thinks more of the interests of the people than of the difficulties that arise in the way.

It is thanks to the establishment of a most developed irrigation system that our country cushions the effect of the cold front and reaps a bumper crop every year.

Han Su Chon

Abundant Yield

Under the radiant rays of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, South Hwanghae Province, a major rice-bowl in our country, has witnessed a plentiful harvest in paddy rice cultivation and all other realms of agricultural production this year.

The per *chongbo* output of this province in the current year rose by more than one ton in rice and over 0.8 ton in maize on the average as compared with last year, a year of good harvest, and the yield of fruit, vegetable, oil-bearing crop and all other farm products showed a leap.

The average of rice and maize output per *chongbo* throughout Chaeryong county of the province swelled more than 1.2 tons and 2 tons respectively as against last year.

Sinchon county garnered upwards of 20,000 tons of more grain than last year. From some plots of the Yonbaek plain in the southern part of the province an average of 2 tons of more rice per *chongbo* have been gathered in, which is an amazing success.

The plenteous harvest reaped this year in South Hwanghae Province, as in all other areas of our country, owes entirely to the wise guidance and profound care of the great leader and signifies a splendid fruit of the Juche-based farming method created by him.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The agricultural front still remains one of our major fronts. Since unfavourable natural and climatic conditions continue and the world's food situation is becoming more and more acute, we must keep devoting great efforts to the development of agriculture."

The fatherly leader who set the agricultural front as one of our major fronts again this year attached great importance to the rural work of South Hwanghae Province and brightly illuminated the road ahead of the province.

From spring this year the great leader visited many rural villages of the province such as those in Chaeryong, Sinchon, Yonan, Paechon, Pyoksong and Unchon counties where he unravelled all problems that cropped up in farming operations and guided the peasants of the province in their work, kindly looking after them with paternal affection.

Thus, the province was supplied this year with much more farming materials than before—tractors, trailing farm machines of different types, chemical fertilizers, weed-killers, etc.

With the iron-strong conviction that whenever they follow the path indicated by the fatherly leader there will always be victory and glory for them, the agricultural working people in the province waged a dynamic struggle to cushion the vagaries of the cold front and reap a high and stable harvest by satisfactorily meeting the requirements of Juche-based farming proposed by him.

In spite of the adverse weather conditions in spring, all the co-op farms in the province prepared strong cold-bed rice seedlings and raised young maize plants in humus pots and carried out their transplantation well and in a brief space of time. And on the principles of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, they properly distributed varieties of grain and did all farm work in good season and with utmost care.

In this way, they warded off the serious influence of the cold front and had an abundant harvest.

Upholding the Party's revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" the agricultural working people in the province are now striving with greater energy to bring about a new leap in agricultural production.

Han Gyong Chol

Farmers of the Taelanup Co-op Farm, Taetan county, are hastening thrashing with joy over their bumper harvest

POTATO OUTPUT: 40-50 TONS PER CHONGBO

Our agricultural working people in the northern highland area where the agricultural production is more seriously affected by weather conditions than any other regions of our country have reaped an abundance of potatoes, major crop in this zone, by thoroughly implementing the on-the-spot teaching of the fatherly leader on doing farm work in conformity with the regional features and satisfactorily meeting the requirements of scientific Juche-based farming.

The state-run Potae Farm which is located 1,200 metres above sea level brought in an average of 30-40 tons of potatoes from every *chongbo* of many of its fields and the No. 5 State Combined Farm dug out more than 1.2 times as much potatoes as last year per *chongbo* on the average.

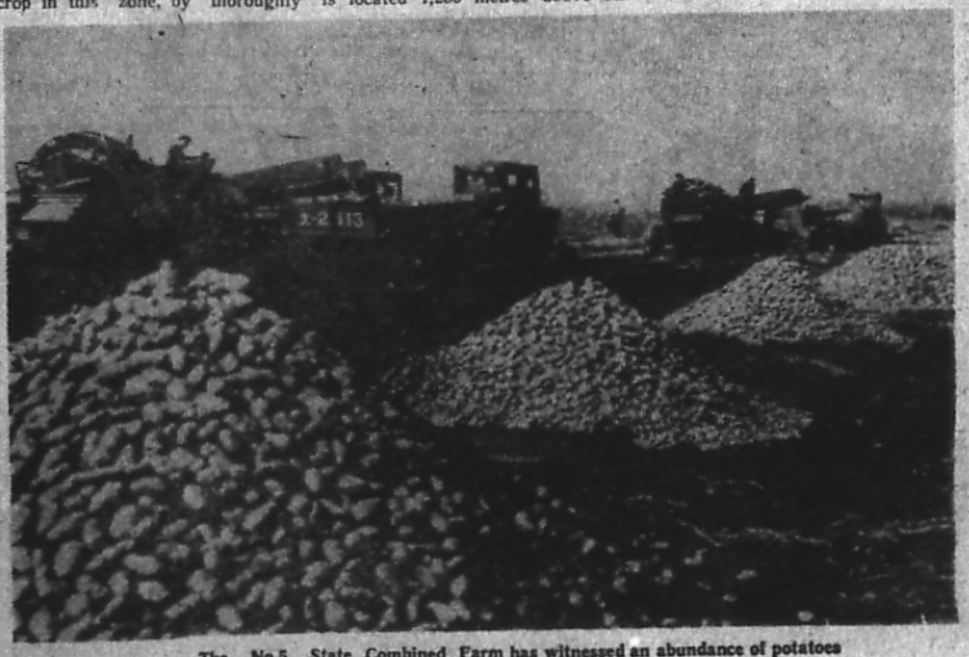
A workteam of the Sodu branch of the farm chalked up an innovatory result in potato production—the per-*chongbo* output averaged 40-50 tons.

As on state farms the potato fields of co-op farms have yielded a great deal. The output is rare to be seen before.

The Potae Co-op Farm in Pochon county has produced 10 tons more potatoes per *chongbo* than last year. Many other co-op farms boosted up the output of potatoes.

Thus, this year the agricultural working people in our highland areas did farming well as in flat areas and did their bits boastfully in scaling the height of more than 8 million tons in grain production.

Kim Su Yon



The No.5 State Combined Farm has witnessed an abundance of potatoes

Bountiful Harvest of Maize

Maize, the main crop in our dry-field farming, holds a big share in the country's grain production.

This year the maize fields of Hwangju Kindung plain and Singye Miru hillside land in North Hwanghae Province have yielded 1-1.5 tons more than last year, a peak year, per *chongbo*. From 100 *chongbo* of terraced fields of the Hari Co-op Farm in Kangdong county, South Pyongan Province, which was made a model for creation of terraced fields in spring this year, an average of 8-9 tons of maize per *chongbo* have been brought in, which is an innovatory success. Indeed, this year all regions of our country including Kaechon and Yangdok counties of South Pyongan Province have witnessed a record harvest of maize hitherto unknown.

The richest-ever crop of maize garnered despite the adverse natural and climatic conditions owes to the wise guidance given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in placing our maize-raising on a high scientific and technological basis and cushioning the vagaries of the cold front in dry-field crop cultivation.

Under the system for production of the first filial generation of maize crop established in our country, new hybrid seeds of maize suited to the weather and soil conditions and high-yielding are planted on an extensive scale. And our co-op farms have widely introduced the method of transplanting maize seedlings raised in humus pots and set up a scientifically-motivated system of fertilizer application, thereby fully meeting the requirements of Juche-based farming, and waged an energetic struggle to irrigate non-paddy fields, terrace vast tracts of sloping land and ameliorate farmland.

Through their struggle to thoroughly implement the five-point policy for nature remaking put forward by the great leader, our agricultural working people will no doubt bring a still greater harvest of all crops in the years to come.

Kim In Gyu

A richest-ever crop of maize has been reaped since the founding of our Republic (on the Rahung Co-op Farm, Riwon county)

PAK JUNG HI PUPPET CLIQUE'S APPALLING IRREGULARITY AND CORRUPTION

Illegally Accumulated Fortunes: Hundreds of Thousands of Million Won

Traitor Pak Jung Hi's 15-year-long illegal practices since his usurpation of power has made him the richest man in south Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The irregularity and corruption of the south Korean authorities are appalling. They have unlawfully amassed a huge amount of money by exploiting the south Korean people and bartering away the country and the nation and are sated with personal pleasure and prosperity by running campanies and hotels with that money."

Irregularity and corruption are, in general, an inevitable accompaniment to traitors to the nation.

But puppet Pak Jung Hi and his caboodle exceed by far their predecessors, the successive puppet rulers, in scale and method of vices.

According to south Korean publications, fortunes illicitly accumulated by this traitor are estimated at more than hundreds of thousands of million won (one dollar is equivalent to 500 won), counting only what is known to the general public. He has large bank deposits in the United States, Japan and Switzerland. It is said that 500 million dollars is on deposit in Tokyo Bank. Reports say private properties owned by "ministers and vice-ministers", "national assemblymen", generals and other bigwigs belonging to the privileged classes account for 50 per cent of the currency issued by the "Bank of Korea".

From the first days of their advent to power the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique tried the hardest to strengthen their military fascist dictatorship and create the assets for personal pleasure.

Now what of methods employed in irregularity?

Let me cite some of them—receiving political funds, swindling money from foreign capital introduced, taking bribes, misappropriating taxes levied from the population and carrying on secret business.

In return for their acts of selling the interests of the country and the nation to foreign invaders, these scoundrels get huge amounts of "aid" and capital from outside and they serve as an important means for their acquisition of wealth.

Political funds the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have got from foreign monopoly capitalists in return for their offering of concessions and privileges reach astronomical figures.

Let me quote from the document of a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the US Congress.

In the last ten years political funds the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique got from the "Gulf Oil Company", a US big monopoly enterprise in south Korea, stood at 10 million dollars, including "political donations" of 4 million dollars obtained on two occasions in 1966 and 1970.

These quislings grew rich by employing such cunning methods as concluding double contract with foreign monopoly capitalists which will produce irregular profits and pocketing some out of foreign capital introduced.

To cite a few examples:

Under the guise of building an aluminium factory they asked a Japanese monopoly for a loan of 13,420,000 dollars and nearly one half of it flew into their pockets. In 1969 they introduced 100 million dollars from Japan under the pretext of constructing the Pohang Iron Works and used 23 million dollars out of them for election funds.

Small wonder, then, that a politician of south Korea lamented with these remarks: "Suppose we induce a loan of 100,000 million dollars. But there will be a comfortable little sum left over when the top levels of the Pak Jung Hi regime embezzle 40,000-50,000 million dollars and the others some of the remainder."

There is every ground to believe that "traitor Pak Jung Hi has been involved in the "Lockheed" scandal which has caused a great sensation in the western world.

This has been evidenced by the materials collected by the Sub-Committee of the Transnational Corporation of the US Foreign Relations Committee. Let us make now a brief survey of the case.

For the sale of their airplanes the Lockheed Airline Company used as brokers Japanese Kodama Yosio and Osano Kenji who were keeping friendly relations with traitor Pak Jung Hi.

In July 1973 this company promised that it would give Kodama Yosio 1,000 million yen when he could exploit a market in south Korea for its aircraft. There is no doubt that a great part of shares went into the pocket of traitor Pak Jung Hi.

Another source of enrichment comes from his compact with comprador capitalists. They are to receive "aid" goods preferentially and gain the right to establish a monopoly of market and obtain various concessions. In reward for these he accepts bribes.

A typical example is afforded by the "three-powder profiteering scandle", from which traitor Pak Jung Hi received 6,900 million won by allowing comprador capitalists to import wheat flour, sugar and cement through illegal channels and gain huge profits.

The methods for illegal practices are very crafty. Comprador capitalists are granted financial privileges and privileged circles are exempt from taxes. The reward is to receive fees in the form of honorarium. Those who engage in foreign trade are encouraged to set up bogus companies and start trading. Then they are duty bound to pay taxes on demand.

A few years ago there took place the "Kumrok blackmarket loan case" and this gave rise to public criticism.

Quisling Pak Jung Hi, through the medium of "KCIA", instigated his yesman Pak Yong Bok to open the "Kumrok trade stock company" and other bogus companies. Then he helped them to get through illegal channels loans amounting to 7,400 million won from eight banks including the "Seoul Bank" and the "Bank for Small and Medium Enterprises". With these loans Pak Yong Bok succeeded in obtaining large profits by employing all sorts of fraudulence and swindle. Most of profits fell into traitor Pak Jung Hi's hands and a part into his cat's paws.

Fortunes thus accumulated are invested in the management of companies and hotels to make more money.

It is a well-known fact that the "Arirang House" built in a busy street in New York for amusements is under his management and he is virtually the manager of the hotel "Waikiki Resort" in Hawaii. He is also a secret stockholder in companies of south Korea and has some ten anonymous companies, only counting big ones. Every year he has a net gain of 4,000 million won from the "Honam Oil Refinery" which is jointly run by the US Caltex Oil Company.

Depravity and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique do not end here.

For acquisition of wealth they do not hesitate even to sell the fellow compatriots to foreign aggressors as expendables and slaves.

In May 1965 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique received 120 million dollars from their master as a reward for their herding south Korean youths into the shambles of South Viet Nam as expendables in the aggressive war fought in the interests of US imperialism. These traitors often cheated the soldiers over their salary, food and uniform supplied during the period of troop dispatch.

To sell compatriots to foreign monopoly capitalists as slaves they cooked up the draconic "Emigration Law" stipulating for slave trade and instituted the "Overseas Development Company" virtually dealing with slave trade. Not only this. Every year the widespread "prostitution tourism" for foreign invaders brings them a large sum of earnings—hundreds of million dollars. Even babies' corpses and bowels of dead unborn children are used as a means of money-making.

Indeed, irregularity and corruption committed by the inveterate enemy Pak Jung Hi clique are the acts seriously infringing upon justice and human conscience, the acts of selling the interests of the country and the nation, the acts of pillaging the people's wealth and the criminal, anti-popular acts of building happiness at the expense of people's sweat and blood.

But they are always pursued by uneasiness and fear because of their crimes. So they are now intent on shipping out abroad their colossal fortunes built up by fraud.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi bought a plane for 5,000 million won from the United States for his exclusive use and gets himself ready for an escape. It is told that gold boxes and various kinds of jewels worth hundreds of thousands of million won are preserved in an underground warehouse of his residence. It is obvious that he is attempting to escape easily in case of emergency.

A handful of the privileged classes headed by traitor Pak Jung Hi are wasting a large estate accumulated by fraud in riotous living, while numerous jobless people and child beggars are roaming the streets with nothing to eat and many toiling people are starving to death. The whole family commit suicide, unable to eke out their livelihood. This tragedy is daily occurrence.

The whole land of south Korea is now filled with people's blood-stained cries of protest against Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's indelible crimes.

It is a foregone conclusion that this caboodle of traitors will never escape a stern judgement of history and people and they will go under.

Chang Ik Su

"Chongwadae" Don Juan

History records in its pages numerous traitors to their nations. They were, without exception, lewd men. But such a vile sensualist like Pak Jung Hi can scarcely be found elsewhere in the world. Thus came the nickname of "Chongwadae" Don Juan.

It is a well-known fact that traitor Pak Jung Hi's US master made him divorce his wedded wife with child and marry Ryuk Yong Su who had been a secret informant for US imperialism.

Describing his strong carnal lust a Japanese weekly "Shukan Nippon" (No. 28, 1975) wrote: "No one can be a match for Pak Jung Hi in women-hunting" and "there are no renowned actresses who did not fall into a trap of Pak Jung Hi".

In November 1961, traitor Pak Jung Hi, on his way home from a visit to the United States, violated a stewardess in the plane. In March 1970, he killed an exclusive public woman Chong In Suk when his illicit connection with her was faced with a wave of protests from public opinion. The real facts of the case were already open to the public view. These are a few examples revealing his women-hunting career.

One day in October 1974. Many bigwigs of the south Korean puppet regime were seen at the Kimpo Airport. The scene was reminiscent of a solemn gathering to welcome a "distinguished guest". The guest was none other than Yun Jong Hui, traitor Pak Jung Hi's darling concubine.

As for this mistress, quisling Pak Jung Hi had a long liaison with her. As this fact was known to his wife he was given a good drubbing from her. This compelled him to send her to Paris. The excuse was that "she would go abroad for study". The aim he pursued in doing this was to place his illegally accumulated large foreign bank deposits in her charge.

As known to public, this gangster cooked up the "August 15 sniping incident" in 1974 to kill Ryuk Yong Su. Of course his main aim was to pass through a terrible political crisis. Another aim was to do women-hunting freely and remarry by killing his wife who always grumbled at his whoring, creating a scandal.

No wonder then that one publication of a foreign country wrote: "Behind the Pak Jung Hi's sniping incident is the shadow of Yun Jong Hui".

This was evidenced by the following fact:

In October that year, less than three months after Ryuk Yong Su was killed, actress Yun Jong Hui suddenly made her appearance in Seoul. She was accorded cordial welcome and treated as a "high-ranking official's wife".

The example of this sort did not confine to Yun Jong Hui alone. Let us cite other examples—namely, relations with an actress, a radio announcer and a university student. When his illicit connections with them became the target of public denunciation he sent them to the United States.

The shameless guy Pak Jung Hi did not hesitate to enter into amorous relations even with married women.

He once established a liaison with an actress. This fact was eventually detected by her husband. It is not difficult to imagine what a shame he got.

This gangster is also known as a green-eyed monster.

While in Paris, the director of an aviation company spent short hours with Yun Jong Hui. This brought a calamity to him. Upon arriving at Kimpo Airport he was arrested and jailed in prison.

This traitor is also expert in shifting his own misdeeds onto others.

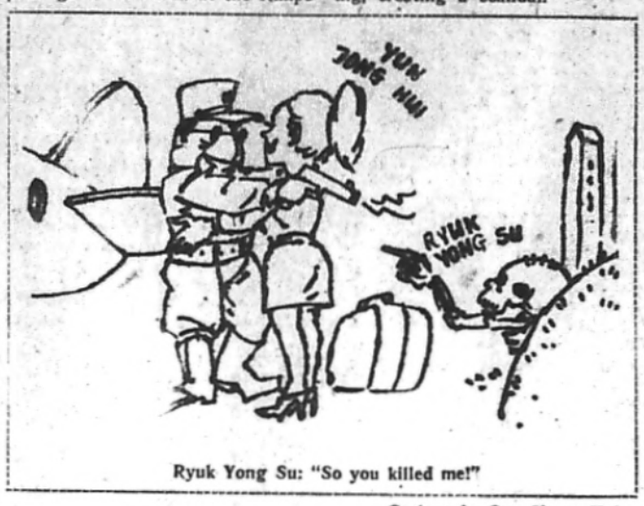
In 1970, Chong In Suk gave birth to a baby, the result of intimacy with devilish Pak Jung Hi. This gave rise to a controversy in the puppet National Assembly. For fear of his doings being exposed he enticed Chong Il Gwon, Chairman of the puppet National Assembly, to prove that the baby in question was his own product. The latter's reward was to long remain as the second man. (The source: "Shukan Nippon", 1975.)

But if things go wrong, he shows no mercy on those who know his inside story or those women who keep company with him. If necessary, he does not hesitate to kill them. This is another "merit" of Pak Jung Hi.

Proof of this is provided by the murder of his concubine Chong In Suk and Hong Jong Chol, his "special assistant for control of illegality." They were, so to speak, the victims of maintenance of his secrecy.

The above-said are only part of examples to show traitor Pak Jung Hi's vile nature. But these are enough to show just how jealously this traitor devotes to sex life.

Kim Gwang Su



Ryuk Yong Su: "So you killed me!"

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

Traitor Pak Jung Hi: a Broker of International Bribery

Of late the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique involved themselves in the "LNG" bribery case called "second Lockheed scandal". After this case was forced into the open, public attention at home and abroad is focussed on it.

As part of the real facts of the case has already been revealed for all to see, traitor Pak Jung Hi let his agent Pak Dong Son convey some 900 million yen of bribery which the British oil monopoly holding the mining right on the liquefactive natural gas (LNG) of Indonesia was to offer to a high-ranking official of the Japanese authorities who was an importer of "LNG". Through this channel a colossal sum of profits for brokerage was put in his pocket.

It is an open secret that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique took a hand in the international bribery case of the US Lockheed aviation company on which a world-wide public censure has been passed and did the Right-wing reactionaries of Japan good offices in receiving the bribes of the US aviation company and thus got a stupendous amount of rewards.

In addition, the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique gained a huge sum of money more than 10 times as much as in the "Lockheed scandal" in the bribery intercession has been brought to light in the course of digging up the "LNG" bribery case.

This graphically shows that traitor Pak Jung Hi is the very sneaker who engages in every conceiveble shameless swindle to satisfy his selfish desire.

It is only too natural that the funeral of the traitors like him is within sight.

Choe Hwan

Angola Makes Great Strides along the Path of Anti-Imperialism and Independence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The present era is an era of revolutionary changes when the old imperialist forces are going to ruin and the formerly oppressed and humiliated people have emerged as master of the world and are taking the road of independence."

In November 1975, Angola won independence after her people's long-drawn-out bloody struggle for the country's freedom and liberation and a people's republic was founded.

Immediately after the achievement of glorious independence, the Angolan people, taking their destiny in their own hands, turned out in a worthwhile struggle to firmly defend the fatherland and revolutionary gains and build a rich and strong, independent sovereign state under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Under the inspiring leadership of President Agostinho Neto, the Angolan Government is now carrying out various reforms. It sets the strengthening of the people's government bodies as a major task. To this end those who have been tempered in the course of revolutionary struggle are posted in government bodies at all levels.

Great efforts are directed to reorganising armed forces so as to reinforce the country's defence capabilities. A series of revolutionary measures have been taken to put down the enemy's moves and establish public order. Rigorous measures are taken against those US-British imperialists and their lackeys who are engrossed in destructive and subversive activities.

The government has also taken a number of resolute steps. They include: nationalizing radio and TV broadcasting stations run by foreign monopoly capitalists in order to check and smash the enemy's counter-revolutionary ideological and cultural offensive, forming a special committee to put the nation's radio networks under a single system, nationalizing printing plants owned by foreigners, placing newspaper offices under state control and expelling those undesirable US and British fellows who have wormed themselves into Angola under the cloak of journalist to carry out the sinister enterprise.

The deep-going revolutionary changes now taking place in Angola fully reflect the main trend of the era of independence and the struggle of that country enjoys active support from the world's people.

The Angolan people have begun to advance toward socialism with surer strides. Outstanding successes have been registered in all fields of politics, economy and culture. This has resulted in enhancing the country's prestige. Against this historic background the Angolan people are celebrating the first anniversary of their Republic with national pride and self-confidence. The Korean people warmly hail the national holiday of the brotherly Angolan people.

In its external activity the People's Republic of Angola opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and actively supports the liberation struggle of the southern African people and strives to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries.

President Agostinho Neto made two goodwill visits to our country—in 1968 and 1971. These marked a landmark in carrying the friendly and cooperative relations formed between the two peoples onto a higher stage. The Angolan Government and people are giving active support to our people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean people express best wishes that the Angolan people will achieve greater success in their efforts to defend revolutionary gains and build a new, prosperous society.

Chin Bang Hun

Pak Jung Hi Dictatorial "Regime" Overshadows Hitler Regime in Fascism

The progressive public circles of the world resolutely denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits of south Korea, the despicable stooge of US imperialism, branding them as "human butchers" and "fascist bandits surpassing the Hitler clique."

"Puppet Pak Jung Hi of south Korea is a faithful stooge of US imperialism who usurped 'power' and took the 'presidential' chair at the point of the bayonet placed in his hand by the US imperialists in accordance with the script written by them.

"Pak Jung Hi the puppet, the stooge of US imperialism, is a human butcher who slaughtered south Korean patriots and numerous innocent people" (the representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Algeria).

"Traitor Pak Jung Hi is engrossed in the treacherous act of offering south Korea lock, stock and barrel to the US imperialists, his master, harshly cracking down upon the people and driving them into a dire plight" (the chief editor of the Colombian paper "El Sol").

"Pak Jung Hi 'legalised' the unlimited power of the 'president' and deprived the national assembly of the nominal 'right to control.' The 'national assembly' passes through a bundle of bills without holding a session" (an excerpt from a book exposing the south Korean society published by the Lebanese Publishing House "Al Liwa").

"For the past 15 years since Pak Jung Hi usurped 'power' by a 'military coup,' his 'regime' has indiscriminately arrested, imprisoned and murdered numerous people who demand national reunification.

"The Pak Jung Hi 'regime' trumped up the 'anti-communist law,' the 'national security law' and many other evil laws to deprive the people of their elementary rights.

"The Pak Jung Hi 'regime' cooked up the south Korean 'Central Intelligence Agency,' a notorious intelligence organ, and planted its agents among all circles.

"On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi 'regime' took the road of relying on Japan's monopoly capital in an attempt to maintain itself.

"This 'regime' concluded the 'Japan-South Korea Treaty' in 1965 and thereby paved the road for backing up the south Korean economy with Japanese yen" (the Japanese paper "Akahata").

"The Pak Jung Hi dictatorial 'regime' of south Korea is a fascist 'regime' overshadowing the Hitler fascist clique. In south Korea the gangsters of the 'Central Intelligence Agency' are now suppressing the people by most ferocious method on the orders of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique" (the Danish paper "Information").

"A fascist political system has been established in south Korea under the name of the 'revitalized system' to suppress statements and activities of democrats demanding national reunification, genuine freedom and democracy, put down and stifle voices of the people demanding a political reform and subject even Koreans in Japan to unwarranted persecution.

"The 'revitalized system' has ruthlessly trampled underfoot the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement which called for dialogue and great national unity.

"We express solidarity with the south Korean people who are struggling at the risk of their lives to win genuine freedom and democracy through the abolition of the fascist 'revitalized system' and the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi 'regime' and extend all possible assistance to them from the stand of the Japanese people. At the same time, we will strongly demand the Japanese government radically correct its policy toward south Korea" (the purport of the inauguration of the "Council for Supporting the Reunification of the Korean Nation" held in Tokyo).

"Undoubtedly fearful that his 'regime' will be overthrown by a popular uprising, Pak Jung Hi is all along trampling underfoot even the elementary democratic demands in south Korea in order to suppress any criticism of his 'regime'. The Pak 'regime' proclaimed the 'emergency measures' under which death or prison terms will be passed upon those who criticize the 'president' and the 'constitution' forced by the 'president' himself.

"A large number of students, intellectuals and churchmen were arrested and secretly sent to the military 'court' on groundless charges that they attempted to 'assist' an uprising instigated by the 'communists'" (British paper "The Times").

"The sanguinary suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is an unpardonable act of fascist suppression against the south Korean youth, students and people who demand justice and democracy, a vicious treacherous act against the entire Korean people and compatriots overseas unanimously craving for the country's reunification and an undisguised challenge to the world people and youth and students who love justice and progress" (a statement of the Latin American Students' Organization).

"Pak Jung Hi stopped giving the impression that his 'regime' is a 'democratic regime' and threatens the students with death sentence in case of their political demonstration or of their absence in lectures without prior permission.

"Former south Korean 'president' Yun Bo Son and former 'presidential' candidate Kim Dae Jung, as we all recognize truly, were sentenced to long prison terms on August 28 for they said openly that the Pak 'regime' was rotten and repressive.

"In short, the Pak 'regime' keeps the south Korean people under ruthless dictatorship.

"If the purpose of our involvement in south Korea is to 'protect' the people there from tyranny, we have already failed" (American Senator McGovern).

(KCNA)

Working People of Viet Nam Gain Success in the Domain of Industry

Industrial workers of Viet Nam are daily scoring new successes through the intensified socialist emulation.

According to a report, the plan for the third quarter was fulfilled to the extent of 102.2 per cent in the field of the metallurgical and machine-building industries. Workers in these spheres turned out various types of manufactured goods, new machines and complete equipment, closely cooperating with each other. Now main efforts are devoted to topping their yearly plan by 6 per cent. Similar success has been observed in the fields of power, coal, chemical and light industries.

In railway transport the construction of "unification" railway and other lines is now well under way.

Meanwhile, workers and technicians in the fields of the industry, with the spirit of self-reliance, are pushing forward the movement for technical innovation and the movement for rationalization of production. Workers of the Ninh Binh Thermal Power Station suggested some 500 devices for rationalizing production, of which 380 were introduced into production. This resulted in saving a great deal of materials and funds.

Now industrial workers of Viet Nam are concentrating on fulfilling this year's plan ahead of schedule.

Kim Hyong Guk

Youth volunteers' corps of Madagascar engaged in land reclamation

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Saturday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 chon. No. 13014-694252